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sisting of some valuable and interesting "Notes on the Flora of Plainfield, N. J." After a discussion of this paper, Mr. Britton read a communication from Mr. H. H. Rusby, entitled "Notes on a Botanical Trip Through Northern New Jersey." Like the former, this paper contained very many valuable items of interest in regard to new stations for rare plants, and gave rise to considerable discussion. An abstract of both papers will be found in this issue of the BULLETIN.

§ 24. **Notes on the Flora of Plainfield, N. J.**—About a mile west of Plainfield, N. J., is a long and generally abrupt range of hills, trending to the northeast, and varying from 300 to 600 feet in height. This elevation, composed mainly of trap rock, forms a part of the triassic formation, and is known as "First Mountain" in the geological reports of the State. At Plainfield a deep gap occurs, through which flows Stony Brook, and on the slopes of this depression and in its immediate vicinity a number of interesting plants are to be found. On the northeast side of this gap, near the top, grows *Cheilanthes vestita*, Swartz., on a small ledge of trap rock, the plants covering an area of several square yards. I have collected specimens here that had some of the fronds branched near the apex. Here also with *Cheilanthes* grows *Opuntia vulgaris*, Mill., [?] the only locality for it that I have yet discovered near Plainfield. At the base of the ledge occurs *Phlox pilosa*, L., and about half way down the descent towards Stony Brook, *Zizia integrerrima*, DC., is quite abundant. Along the stream *Clematis verticillaris*, DC., grows sparingly. This species I have found in large quantities, some 3 miles north of Plainfield on the same range of hills, growing with *Sambucus pubens*, Michx., on the western slope, rooting in rich black mould among masses of trap boulders.

Crossing Stony Brook and ascending a few rods, *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*, Link., can be found growing abundantly on low outcropping ledges of trap rock in the shade of a hemlock grove. It would seem, as Mr. Davenport remarks, that this fern is not by any means entirely confined to limestone formations. Fronds with auricled bases and irregularly sinuate margins are not uncommon at this locality, but the most singular abnormal form that I have collected is one in which the midrib of the frond forks just above the base, and, widely diverging, forms a twin or double frond, each bearing fruit dots and rooting from the two apices. With *Camptosorus* grow in profusion *Polypodium vulgare*, L., *Aspidium marginale*, Swartz., and *Asplenium Trichomanes*, L. At the base of the rocks and in the crevices between them the soil is kept constantly wet by the drainage from the higher land above, and here can be found several plants common to swamps and low ground, including *Trillium erectum*, L., and *Allium tricoccum*, Ait.

Passing up the ascent a short distance, *Viola rostrata*, Pursh., can be found growing abundantly in rich thickets, through which are scattered *Morus rubra*, L., *Ulmus fulva*, Michx., and *Corylus rostrata*, Ait. At this locality in July, 1875, I found *Aralia quinquefolia*, Gray. I have detected sparingly here also *Chamaelirium luteum*, Willd., and *Melanthium Virginicum*, L. Further up the slope, in

rather open woods, can be found *Cynoglossum Virginicum*, L., and near by, *Asclepias quadrifolia*, Jacq., and *Gnaphalium purpureum*, L. During the past season I found a second locality here for *Cheilanthes vestita*, Swartz, but it was not growing in any quantity. Quite a large patch of *Arabis laevigata*, DC., occurs on the eastern slope of the mountain, a mile north, and, near the summit, *Arabis Canadensis*, L. *Viola cucullata*, Ait., var. *palmata*, abounds on the summit and slopes near the gap, and it seems here to almost entirely replace the typical form. The leaves are very deeply parted, often nearly divided, and the whole plant is pubescent. The var. *cordata* is not rare on dry open hillsides, has very short petioles, the leaves generally villous, purplish beneath, and lying flat upon the ground. *Viola sagittata*, Ait., is very common but varies greatly according to the soil. The form found in moist meadows has long petioles, arrow shaped or oblong-lanceolate smooth leaves, purplish beneath, and more or less cut-toothed at the base. In dry open woods the leaves are ovate-lanceolate and abruptly decurrent on the short petiole, the whole plant pubescent; this last form approaching the *Viola ovata* of Nuttall.

At the foot of the mountain, near Somerset street, in a small stream, *Orontium aquaticum*, L., occurs sparingly. Further down on Stony Brook *Echium vulgare*, L., is abundant. Here in June, 1876, I found a *Thaspium* with purple flowers which in some respects resembled *Thaspium barbinode*, Nutt., but Prof. Gray identified it as *Thaspium trifoliatum*, var. *atropurpureum*, T. & G.

On the bank of Green Brook, a mile southwest of Plainfield, occurs a large staminate tree of *Negundo aceroides*, Moench. It is about 30 feet in length and nearly two feet in diameter at the base. Two miles south of Plainfield in a shallow pond in sandy soil grows *Utricularia inflata*, Walt., abundantly with *Glyceria pallida*, Trin., and *Proserpinaca palustris*, L. During Dec., 1878, in a swamp near New Brooklyn, I found a *Lemna* growing in abundance which appears to be *Lemna Valdiviana*, Phillipi, and near it can be found *Heteranthera reniformis*, Ruiz. & Pav. In woods near Park Ave., two miles south of Plainfield, occurs *Asarum Canadense*, L., and *Conopholis Americana*, Wallroth, the latter sparingly; and near by can be found *Lonicera parviflora*, Lam., and *Lonicera sempervirens*, Ait. In Cedar Brook, near Park Ave., *Potamogeton crispus*, L., and *Ranunculus aquatilis*, L., var. *trichophyllus*, Chaix., are very abundant—the former so much so as to choke up the stream. With these grow *Nasturtium officinale*, R. Br., *Veronica Americana*, Schweinitz, and *Myosotis palustris*, Withering, var. *laxa*, Gray.

Sisymbrium Thaliana, Gaud., occurs sparingly in a field near Evona. *Stellaria longifolia*, Muhl., is common in swamps and meadows. *Symphytum officinale*, L., and *Muscari botryoides*, Mill., can be found rather common in meadows around dwellings. *Woodwardia angustifolia*, Smith, grows in a swamp on Short Hills, and *Phalaris Canariensis*, L., sparingly along roadsides. *Bromus sterilis*, L., is abundant in Plainfield, on Grove street. *Cynthia Virginica*, Don, is common in dry meadows along Cedar Brook. *Gentiana Saponaria*, L., and *Gentiana crinita*, Froel., are common, the latter especially so on the wet open summit and slopes of the mountain. *Pentstemon*

pubescens, Solander, abounds in dry fields, and *Magnolia glauca*, L., in a swamp a mile south of Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FRANK TWEEDY.

§ 25. **Notes on a Botanical Trip Through North-western New Jersey.**—If the first year's work of the North Jersey Botanical Club resulted in nothing better, it infused a certain amount of enthusiasm for collecting, into the hearts of many persons to whom the feeling was before unknown. The result of this was the organization of a number of prolonged excursions. One of these, undertaken by two of the prominent members of the above club, and the writer, left Montclair on the afternoon of Aug. 13th, 1879.

The start being made, our road lay through Verona and Pine Brook to Parsippany, where the first event was the discovery of *Glyceria Canadensis*, Trin. A little farther on was found *Ranunculus alismaefolius*, Geyer, in abundance. Passing through Drakesville and Shippenport, the only interesting plants found were *Melanthium Virginicum*, L., *Habenaria psycodes*, Gray, and *Potentilla fruticosa*, L. Those not familiar with the latter plant can form no idea of the appropriateness of its specific name. In the northern counties of New Jersey it frequently covers the low grounds with such a dense and hard growth, as to render the passage across a field of a few acres of it very wearisome. The magnificent growths of *Epilobium angustifolium*, L., were also remarkable.

At Lake Hopatcong several days were passed. Here we saw *Polygonum amphibium*, L., var. *terrestre*, Willd., *Gratiola aurea*, Muhl., in abundance, and *Scutellaria galericulata*, L. We also collected fine specimens of *Sium lineare*, Michx., and *Brasenia peltata*, Pursh. *Corylus rostrata*, Ait., was abundant in the vicinity. But the most interesting plant found here, and which I think has not been noted heretofore, was a species of *Sagittaria*, probably *S. graminea*, Michx., with flowers varying from white to quite a dark purple, the petals having very firm texture.

At Blairstown we collected two or three specimens each of *Coralorrhiza innata*, R. Br., and *C. multiflora*, Nutt.

Crossing the Delaware river at Colombia, we went directly to the Water Gap. On the mountain sides we found *Cornus circinata*, L'Her., in fruit, in which state were also *Rhododendron maximum*, L., and *Hydrangea arborescens*, L. On the banks of Broadhead's creek, just above the Gap House, we found both species of *Apocynum*, *Elymus Canadensis*, L., var. *glaucescens*, Gray, and a species of *Avena* which we thought was *A. Smithii*, T. C. Porter. As the only specimen of the latter was lost, it must be left for some future collector to determine. The only other plants worthy of note were *Cenchrus tribuloides*, L., and *Verbascum Lychnitis*, L.

We next proceeded through Blairstown to Hardroicke. It was between the latter place and Stillwater that we first found those beautiful and delicate ferns, *Pellaea atropurpurea*, Link., and *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, L., which afterward became so common on the cliffs, the graceful little *Asplenium* almost invariably filling the crevices, and edging the ledges on which grew its taller and more stately neighbor.